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Eight Castings of all kinds. Spec

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SOCKLESS JERRY

MAKES HIS APPEARANCE UPON THE  
FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

AND ATTRACTS WIDE ATTENTION.

The Columbus and Other District Court Bills  
Favorably Reported—The Counties  
Which Will Be Interested.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—[Special.]—  
Mr. Jerry Simpson, the sockless Socrates of  
Medicine Lodge, Kan., about whom so much  
has been said and printed, appeared on the  
floor of the house today.

Very few had been in town several days, but he  
showered the busy haunts of men, and has  
at most of his time watching the govern-  
mental machinery of one of the public gal-  
eries.

After the liberal manner in which his de-  
ment in Washington had been advertised, he  
was naturally timorous about showing  
himself among his future colleagues. As soon  
as his presence became known, however, he  
was excited as much curiosity as a  
size bull. Everybody wanted to be introduced  
to him, and he was generally lionized. He is  
modest, unassuming, middle-sized man, with  
dark skin. He wears a gray suit, with a  
dark tie. He is generally well-groomed, his hair  
is combed, and he has a pleasant smile.

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is combed, and he has a pleasant smile.

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HE GREW DESPERATE

And Resorted to Suicide to End His  
Troubles.

JACKSON, Miss., February 16.—[Special.]—  
Benjamin F. Wilson, for years a well-known  
New Orleans drummer, the late proprietor  
of the Windsor hotel, was found dead today  
under circumstances which leave no doubt that  
it was a suicide. He failed in the hotel busi-  
ness several weeks since, and the house has  
been closed. Wilson was coming and going  
since, but occupying it from the ground floor  
when here. He had not been seen since  
Friday, and it was supposed that he was in  
New Orleans.

The discovery was made by the watchman,  
who was passing through the halls of the va-  
cant hotel and detected a horrible odor coming  
from room twelve. Looking over the transom  
he discovered Mr. Wilson's body in an ad-  
vanced stage of decomposition. The corner  
jury found that he had undressed and gone  
to bed as if only preparing for sleep, but  
found a glass with a white sediment at the  
bottom. The glass proved to be morphine. No  
message was left, and the fact that he left his  
room and sought an unoccupied and secluded  
quarter makes it certain that his death was  
premeditated, and was no doubt the result  
of mental depression caused by business troubles.  
He was an Israelite and his family resides at  
Hazelhurst.

TWO BOLD ASSAULTS  
Made by Negroes in Brunswick Last  
Night.

Brunswick, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—  
At 9 o'clock tonight, just as one of the Hudon  
brothers was preparing to close his grocery  
store on Amherst street, three negroes walked  
in, one a mulatto, two blacks. One of the  
blacks put a pistol to Hudson's head, and  
said to his companions, "Now go through the  
store as quickly as possible."

The two men went to work. One of them  
pulled out the till, took the cash—something  
over five hundred dollars—and fled. The other  
two followed him, and then backed out with a  
load of provisions. The man with the pistol  
put down your hands, and don't move until  
we get out. The men then backed out with a  
load of provisions. The man with the pistol  
put down your hands, and don't move until  
we get out.

At 10 o'clock tonight two big negro robbers  
went into F. A. Fitzgerald's grocery, on Bay  
street. The store was closed, but the robbers  
electric lights, while the street outside was  
thronged with pedestrians. One negro stood  
in the doorway, and immediately after Police-  
man Jim Dillmore passed on his beat, he  
watched him to his place, and he then  
drew two revolvers and placed them in Fitz-  
gerald's face, saying: "Hold up your hands or  
I will blow your brains out. Hand over the  
cash."

The negroes then went through the store  
and got \$16 in cash and some goods. They  
frantically walked out in the street and dis-  
appeared in the darkness.

A COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.  
A Prominent Georgia Planter Set  
Upon.

Brunswick, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—N. H.  
Barwell, one of the most prominent rice  
planters, and one of the wealthiest and most  
prominent citizens, was assassinated Saturday  
night. His farm is thirteen miles from Brun-  
swick, on the Altamaha river. He has a  
large number of hands in his employ,  
and pays them off every Saturday night.  
It was known by all of his employees that he  
generally went to his store with a pistol  
in his belt. He was shot while on his way  
to his store. He was shot while on his way  
to his store. He was shot while on his way  
to his store.

It was a family fracas.  
In Which Pistol and Shotgun Both Played  
a Part.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 16.—[Special.]—  
George Shaw, who resides four miles out of Lin-  
colnton, was committed to jail at Lincoln on  
Saturday night, on a peace warrant, sworn out by  
Alonso Wilson. While Shaw was whipping his step-  
daughter last Thursday night, his husband,  
Wilson, appeared on the scene, and fired a pistol  
into Shaw's shoulder. Wilson pursued him up  
the stairs, where he secured a shotgun and  
brought the contents into his bedroom. He then  
bent the gun barrel over Shaw's head and escaped  
out of a window. Wilson gave bond for his ap-  
pearance at the superior court on Monday.

They were short of cash.  
New York, February 16.—[Special.]—The  
cash resources of the American Loan and  
Trust company were almost exhausted at one  
time today, and a check for a large amount  
was refused. The company's cash resources  
were almost exhausted at one time today,  
and a check for a large amount was refused.

Robbed His Grandfather.  
DANVILLE, Va., February 16.—Harry Taylor,  
a youth of seventeen, is a grandson of Samuel H.  
Taylor, of Mount Airy, N. C. He and an accom-  
plice named Stone went to Taylor's residence in  
the absence of the old man, and one of them held  
Mrs. Taylor down, while the other took the safe  
key from her pocket and then robbed the safe of  
\$2100. Mrs. Taylor was choked and fell. The  
robbers fled and have not been seen since.

A Shocking Tragedy.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 16.—[Special.]—  
George Thomas, a colored fiddler, met a terrible  
death this morning at the union depot. He was  
actually guillotined, a car wheel striking his  
head. His head was severed from his body  
and lay at some distance. Detectives to-  
night think he was murdered.

Outlining a Railroad.  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 16.—[Special.]—  
The house today passed the senate bill dispo-  
sing of the 2 and 3 percent fund in the state treasury.  
The bill appoints a commission to inquire into  
the feasibility of a railroad from Montgomery to  
State Senator R. T. Simpson, of Florence; Ex-  
Governor Thomas R. and Senator John T.  
Miller to have a survey made for a line of road  
from the Tennessee river, through the State of  
Alabama, to Mobile. Nine thousand dollars of the fund  
is devoted to making this survey, and the object is  
to lay before capitalists the great mineral re-  
sources of north Alabama, and induce them to  
undertake the construction of this road.

To Take With Brazil.  
BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The  
conservancy board was informed to-  
night that Calvin S. Brice is now negotiating  
for terminal facilities here for a mammoth  
through line from Chicago to the point, for trade  
with the southern American countries. It is under-  
stood that three steamers will be put on by this  
line between here and Brazil.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

MATT QUAY ANSWERS CERTAIN  
CHARGES  
OF CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY.

He Tells of His Stock Dealings and Heavy  
Reverses of Fortune—Says He Is Not a  
Rich Man—Denies the Charges.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—[Special.]—  
Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, [delivered  
himself of his much advised speech this after-  
noon, in denial of the charges that have been  
preferred against him within the past two  
years.

He repeated each and every charge, and de-  
nounced them separately as base and absolute  
falsities. The fact that he would read the  
denial prepared two weeks ago, and then out-  
lined in these dispatches, this afternoon, was  
announced in the local papers this morning.

Naturally every one wanted to hear him, for  
there were to be two features of interest.  
First, there was the senator's own story of what  
he would say, and how he would deny. Second,  
it was to be his first or maiden speech in the  
senate, and everybody was anxious to see him  
in the roll of orator.

As a consequence, it seemed that everybody  
in Washington tried to crowd into the lobby.  
The first feature was the senator's own story  
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THE EAGLE AND PHENIX

WILL CLOSE OUT BUSINESS AND  
WIND UP.

THE TERMS OF CLOSING PROPOSED.

The Directors Determine That the Company  
Shall Hereafter Confine Its Operations  
to Manufacturing Exclusively.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—  
Very important action in the Eagle and Phenix  
affairs has been taken in an address, which  
will be published tomorrow, the stockholders  
and depositors, announcing that the company  
has decided to confine its operations strictly  
to manufacturing, and will wind up the  
affairs of the savings department.

This department was established under an  
act of the legislature of the state of Georgia,  
passed in 1873, by which the company was  
authorized to establish a savings department  
in connection with the business of the com-  
pany, and receive money on deposit from the  
employees of the company and others, and  
also to issue certificates of deposit equal to  
the amount actually deposited in sums of \$5,  
\$10, and \$25, which may be withdrawn at any  
time by the holder and interest thereon paid  
at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

As there was no savings bank in this part of  
the state, and there was great scarcity of  
currency, and it was the object of the  
directors to supply both these wants, the en-  
tire capital stock and property of the company,  
under this act, was placed in the hands of the  
holders, and they were to be paid for the ul-  
timate payment of depositors. No savings bank  
in the United States contains such stringent  
provisions for the protection of depositors, and  
in none is money more secure.

As the money has been invested it of course,  
can't be paid out at once, and the directors  
propose to issue company bonds, bearing 4  
per cent interest, and to be secured by a mor-  
gage on the mills and machinery worth alone  
largely more than the whole amount of de-  
positors, and to keep all the property insured  
to an amount equal to outstanding bonds,  
for the benefit of the bondholders. These bonds  
will be sold at 100 per cent, and the company  
at par, and as they are just as secure and bear  
1 per cent more interest than deposits, it is  
believed that depositors in general will accept  
them. But those who prefer money will be  
paid just as rapidly as the bonds are sold.

THE ALARM OF FIRE.  
A Hospital Destroyed—Scenes of Confusion  
—Record of the Flames.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 16.—St. Mary's  
hospital was destroyed by fire last night. Loss  
\$65,000. Fireman Frank Joyce was fatally  
hurt by falling from a ladder. None of the  
patients were injured. There were in the hos-  
pital yesterday 300 patients, nineteen sisters  
and fully that number of employees. The in-  
mates were in all stages of disease and many  
were unable to get from their beds. Imme-  
diately after the fire broke out, an alarm  
gave a scene of the wildest confusion ever  
witnessed. The corridors were filled with a terrified  
crowd of patients, some clad only in night  
clothes and all trembling in abject terror.

They were all asleep when the gong sounded  
its warning, but it was the work of only a  
few minutes for the sisters to clothe themselves  
in their black robes.

Never before have women worked more  
nobly than did these gentle sisters. They  
were everywhere, regardless of personal com-  
fort or safety, and to them alone should go the  
major portion of the credit of saving the lives  
of the inmates. The insurance on the hospital  
building is \$200,000, or \$22,000, divided between  
three different companies. The entire build-  
ing had just been repaired and \$30,000 worth  
of beds and bedding been put in. The hospital  
was three stories, a stone structure from the  
main entrance on West avenue, extending on  
the east side of the wing, with a tower at the  
end, beyond the east end of the building, a  
wing extended south on Genesee street.

Nothing but some blackened walls remain this  
morning.

A Fireman Killed.  
SEATTLE, Wash., February 16.—A New  
Westminster, B. C., special to The Post-Intelli-  
gencer says: Thirty was yesterday visited  
by a conflagration, which destroyed the  
neighborhood of \$500,000 worth of property,  
and caused the death of John A. Carter, a  
member of the volunteer fire brigade. The fire  
started in the premises occupied by S. S.  
Tiersky, watchmaker and jeweler, on Colum-  
bia street. The whole block of buildings was  
ablaze before the department had suc-  
ceeded in getting to work. For two hours the  
firemen fought the flames, and were at last  
able to bring them under control, when an explo-  
sion in the rear of one store occurred. It broke  
almost every pane of glass within a radius of  
half a mile, and burst all the hose pumping on  
the fire.

A Mine Ablaze.  
SCOTTSDALE, Pa., February 16.—A coal  
mine was set on fire by a miner accident. A  
naked lamp on the bottom of the shaft which  
is 100 feet deep.

The lamp exploded, igniting the accumulated  
mine gas which, with terrific reports, dis-  
seminated flames in every direction. The mine  
caught fire and the large shaft used for ventila-  
tion was destroyed, and the interior of the  
mine seems to be a mass of flame. A large num-  
ber of men are at work turning water in the  
mine.

Fire in August.  
AUGUSTA, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—A fire  
at midnight tonight completely destroyed Robert  
Spears's grocery store. No occupants were on the  
premises at the time of the fire. The origin is un-  
known.

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR WORK.  
The Presbyterian Committee on the Re-  
view of the Confession of Faith.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The commit-  
tee of the general assembly of the Presby-  
terian church of the United States on revision  
of the confession of faith, after a  
very harmonious session, lasting  
eleven days, completed their work and  
adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening. The  
changes made have generally all met with  
unanimous approval. Its work will be  
reported to the assembly in Detroit next May,  
and by it referred to the presbyteries for their  
adoption of rejection.

The changes made in the statements of con-  
fession have been of great importance, but  
have in no way impaired the integrity of the  
system or doctrine so long held by the church.

The Other Man's Wife.  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 16.—[Special.]—  
B. W. Skinner and M. J. Jennings, of this  
city, have gone into a complicated and ex-  
pensive litigation over the possession of Skin-  
ner's wife. Some time ago that lady, it is  
alleged, transferred a share of her affections  
to Jennings, and then Skinner went gunning  
for his rival. A truce was patched up, and  
the wife remained in the husband's possession  
for a time, but again grew weary of him, and  
then Jennings took possession again. Again  
guns were brought into play, and the owner-  
ship of the woman remaining unsettled, both  
men went to law and the courts. They have  
had each other arrested times without num-  
ber, in addition to bringing enough civil  
suits to keep a court busy at least a month.

Johnstown Inundated.  
PITTSBURGH, February 16.—A special from  
Johnstown says: At 8 o'clock this evening all  
the lower part of the city is covered and the water  
is rising rapidly owing to the heavy rains.

Contract With an Atlanta Man.  
SAYANNAH, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—A  
contract was today made with Maurice Salt  
of Atlanta, representing the Edison General In-  
tric Company, of New York, for the construction  
of an electric road three miles in length, to  
run out St. Julian and Price streets.

Death of a Journalist.  
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 15.—[Spe-  
cial.]—Colonel James O. Nixon, one of the  
oldest journalists of New Orleans, died last  
week of Bright's disease, aged seventy-four.  
Nixon was one of the great anti-bellum  
journalists of the city, being the owner and  
editor, as early as 1850, of The Crescent, the  
old-time "know-nothing" and "whig" organ.

THE TIPPERARY RIOT

Discussed in the House of Commons—Mr.  
Gladstone's Speech.

LONDON, February 16.—At 5.20 o'clock the house  
of commons was filled from the galleries to the  
floor. Mr. Parnell sat below the gangway, be-  
tween Thomas Bayly Potter and Timothy Healy.  
Mr. Sexton sat right behind Justin McCarthy. On  
the same bench as Mr. Morley.

John Morley arose, and in accordance with the  
notice previously given by him, moved that the  
house adopt a vote concerning the Irish execu-  
tion for its action in the





## THE CONSTITUTION.

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**THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION**  
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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.  
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

**Why Southern Iron Will Lead.**  
The immense iron industries of the north are in trouble, and their only way out is to shift their base of operations to the south. In the southern fields the supply of iron and coal is inexhaustible. It is easily mined. Then, the labor situation is highly advantageous.

A northern correspondent who recently visited north Alabama and East Tennessee, when asked the cause of the stoppage of twenty iron furnaces in Pennsylvania and Ohio said that it was caused by the difference of wages in northern and southern furnaces. He found in Birmingham that the average wages were \$1.60 per day. The best men received \$3, while the unskilled negroes received 50 cents per day. Millions of negroes, used to hard labor, are willing to work for the same wages in the furnaces that they get in the fields. In the northern furnaces 3,000 of Carnegie's workmen average \$3 per day, puddlers \$5, while unskilled Hungarians get \$1.50. With this discrepancy in wages the northern furnace owners cannot compete with those in the south, and they will have to shift their plants. In the matter of charcoal iron, too, this correspondent makes the point that in the north ironmakers have to pay 90 cents per cord for cutting wood, while in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama wood is chopped at from 35 to 50 cents per cord.

But other large industries in the north are also having trouble with labor. Northern labor is discontented, always ready to strike, and at times it threatens violence. Southern labor is contented, opposed to strikes, and its relation with capital are always amicable.

One does not have to ponder very long over the situation to come to the conclusion that the peace in the south of millions of negroes will have an important bearing upon the rapid building up of our industries. In the course of time they will be employed in certain lines of labor, while the whites will be found elsewhere. There will be no competition between the races, and no friction. What is really needed in this section is not fewer blacks, but more whites. In the course of a few years, with a largely preponderant white population, the blacks will be no more of a disturbing element here than they are now in the northern states.

From every possible point of view the south is the most inviting field under the sun for capital, immigration and enterprise. The facts speak for themselves.

**Very Patriotic.**  
Mrs. Cleveland has recently become one of the leaders of a new cult just started in New York. The object of the society is to resist our present tendency to adopt English ideas and customs, and it proposes to make the revolt effective by interesting American ladies in the study and discussion of the works of the leading American statesmen and historians. Instead of studying Browning, or following the English in their present fad, Mrs. Cleveland and her friends will read the histories of the American colonies and the republic. They will dip into "The Federalist," and gossip about Hamilton and Jefferson, and Webster and Calhoun. In this way they hope to revive the spirit of Americanism.

If the ladies of this society have nothing else to do—house-keeping affairs and the interests of their children leave them plenty of time for the big work which they have undertaken, we see nothing to object to, but much to commend in their project.

We are too great a people to slavishly copy the English or any other foreign nation. Our history, our politics and our literature should have the first place in the public mind. The rising generation should grow up with the conviction that we are the heirs of all the ages, and that the outside world will find itself in the soup if it does not adopt our ideas and fashions. If Mrs. Cleveland's cult is on this line it is to be hoped that it will be brilliantly successful.

**None Will Answer Him.**  
We wonder more and more why it is that the celebrated bankers, financiers, experts, doctrinaires and editors who belong to the goldbug contingent do not answer the arguments put forth by Mr. W. P. St. John, the president of the Mercantile National bank of New York. Following the lead of some financial crank, these experts, doctrinaires, financiers and editors have taken occasion to remark in the newspapers and elsewhere that if free coinage is established in our country this country will be flooded with the silver of Europe. Secretary Windom was making some such statement as this when he died.

Mr. St. John gives some very interesting facts in regard to this. There are in Europe today \$1,100,000,000 of full legal tender silver. Of this amount \$428,000,000 constitute a portion of the present reserves of the great banks of Europe. The gold bug argument is based on the fact that the bullion price of silver is 105 cents an ounce against our mint valuation of 120 cents. Now, if the silver of Europe were bullion silver, the argument of the gold bugs would be worth considering. It would surely come to a market where the premium would amount to about 7 cents for each dollar's worth. But the silver of Europe is "full legal tender silver." It is money—coin. Moreover, the amount of bullion in this full legal tender silver is 133 cents per fine ounce as against our valuation of 120 cents per fine ounce.

In order, therefore, for the predictions of

of the gold bug speculators and experts to come true, Europe is willing to absolutely sink and throw away \$33,000,000 on the present valuation of her silver, in addition to cost of coinage, in order to flood this country with silver. The great banking institutions of Europe would not only have to surrender their full legal tender silver—an important portion of their reserves—but would do so at a loss of more than \$33,000,000. Do the nations and banks of Europe do business this way?

This plain and simple statement of facts disposes of a perfect cyclone of howls and predictions from the activities of Wall street. Why do not Editor Godkin and Mr. Edward Atkinson, or some one of the 10,000 financial nobodies who are buzzing on this question, explain how it is that the nations of Europe will be willing to lose \$33,000,000 in order to make the wild and silly prophecies of the gold bugs. That Editor Godkin should wait to be asked before punning Mr. St. John in public is one of the marvels of the situation.

**Tariff Reform and Free Silver.**  
In an editorial on "Tariff Reform, or Free Silver," our contemporary, The Macon Telegraph, while claiming to be heartily in favor of the free coinage of silver, suggests that it will be the safer policy to subordinate the silver to the tariff issue.

The main reason given for this extraordinary suggestion is the alleged fact that the east is almost solid against free silver. The Telegraph is too faint-hearted. In our fight for financial reform two things are inseparably linked together—an honest tariff and free silver. It will be a barren victory to reform the tariff and yet leave the gold bugs free to contract the currency, or prevent its expansion.

**Tariff Reform AND Free Silver** is the democratic position, and why should any part of it be abandoned. These are twin issues, of equal importance, and the democratic party cannot consistently or intelligently subordinate one to the other. In order to defeat the schemes of the gold bugs we must have a double metallic standard, and by the free coinage of silver gradually expand the currency, rendering speculative contraction and panics impossible.

Instead of covering before the dreaded east, the better policy is to begin a silver and tariff crusade in that section. The gold bugs will not be converted, but the masses can be. Senator Stewart's experience in Boston is a pointer. When the Nevada senator, the other night, began his speech for free silver the people hissed him, but after he had clearly stated the case, and argued the question, the audience responded with enthusiastic cheers. The thing to do is to send other men like Stewart through the east. Instead of yielding to that section we must convert its voters, and let its monopolists do their worst, and they are certain to do, whether we court them or fight them.

If we are struggling for financial reform we must link the tariff and silver issues together. An honest tariff is important, but honest money is equally so. If a robber tariff is a great evil, so is a robber monetary system. We cannot afford to spare one in order to strike down the other. Let us have no trucking, time-serving, timid policy of subordinating or ignoring vital question when every consideration of justice and the public welfare demands that the fight shall be made for both. This is no time for democrats to doubt, or waver, or lag behind.

**The Ravages of the Grip.**  
Too much humidity this winter has been the chief cause of the prevalence of the grip in the south and southwest. This disease is simply an old one known as influenza. It is not peculiarly Russian, nor is it essentially French as to deserve the name la grippe. It is the old, troublesome influenza, and nothing else.

Unfortunately, this season the conditions of the weather for months past have been favorable to the propagation of the malady, and until we have clear, cool dry weather we may expect it to linger with us. Never in the same period of time have we seen so many deaths announced in the Georgia papers, and never except during a yellow fever epidemic have so many deaths been reported from New Orleans, and other localities in the southwest. This exceptional mortality is all due to the grip.

The persistent, aggressive nature of the disease during the present winter has caused some surprise. Here in Atlanta there are persons who fell victims to the grip three months ago, and have not yet fully recovered. After being cured of the first attack they suffered a relapse every time the weather changed and every time they went into the open air.

It is evident that we are not yet out of danger, and so long as humid conditions prevail the utmost care in guarding against exposure will be the safest course. It is sometimes well to err on the side of prudence.

**Sherman's Cotton Currency.**  
If General Sherman had lived it is possible that the farmers' sub-treasury scheme, providing for advances on cotton and other crops by the government, would have found favor in his eyes.

A story told of him while in Memphis during the war shows that his ideas of a circulating medium were carried to an extreme limit. On one occasion he visited the office of The Memphis Argus and warned the editors not to be too free with their pencils if they desired to keep out of trouble.

One of the editors asked the general if nothing could be done to increase the currency circulation. There was no small change, and the people were getting along with soda water checks issued by a popular confectioner.

Sherman comprehended the situation, and at once said: "Cotton is king here. Make cotton your currency. It is now worth \$1 a pound. Make half-pound packages represent 50 cents, quarter-pound packages 25 cents, and so on. Cotton is the wealth of the south right now; turn it into currency." The objection was made that the cash drawers would not hold such bulky currency. "Then make them larger," was the answer, and with that he walked off.

Now, this idea modified under a system that would enable the government to hold the cotton in warehouses, and issue cotton certificates, is the plan of certain advanced thinkers among the farmers. What Sherman proposed as a war expedient is capable of being expanded and utilized in times of peace.

Whether such a scheme should be pre-

ferred to other methods of increasing the circulation need not be argued here. The purpose of this article is simply to call attention to the fact that Sherman, who was a practical man or nothing, clearly saw that there was no reason why a region producing a valuable crop like cotton should be left without a sufficient and satisfactory medium of exchange. That is the point.

**The City's Purchases.**  
The suggestion of Mayor Hemphill that the city have a purchasing agent and Board of Contracts and Supplies, comes as the dictation of sound business sense.

There is no reason why the same foresight and the same economy should not be exercised in the management of the city's affairs that we find in the affairs of every successful business man; and this suggestion of the mayor is certainly on that line. The council regards the proposition with favor, it is understood, and an ordinance carrying out these suggestions will be introduced at its next session and passed. Citizens generally will heartily endorse such action.

**Atlanta's First Night School.**  
To those who were fortunate enough to call in at the opening scenes of Atlanta's first night school was presented a spectacle calculated to enlist the sympathy of the most callous.

Over 200 bright, industrious boys, ranging between the ages of twelve and twenty, come forth clad, and of orderly mien, were present as the first wards of the city's solicitude. The attention which they gave to the speakers, the interest which they displayed in the developments, conspired to show that the best spent money which ever left the city treasury is that appropriated for the night schools.

The thrilling words of Mayor Hemphill, as he pledged his sympathy and support to those noble boys, and the words of encouragement spoken by those who followed him, touched a responsive cord, and claimed the attention of every one present. This noble institution, opened with a fitting benediction, and sustained by the gentlemen of the city council and the board of education, is an assured success from the start.

It deserves support, and will prove worthy of it.

**OFFICE** is such an unimportant thing to Editor Watterson that he forgot the fact that he had been a congressman.

If the celebrated reform club thought that Mr. Cleveland's letter would smash the silver issue, the members thereof will feel like kicking the shins when they find out the facts of the situation. There was some smashing done, however.

**THE REPUBLICAN** organs already call the new measure "The Ripper Congress." It was elected by the people to rip the republican party up the back.

**THE WORLD'S FAIR** continues to be very troublesome to the people of Chicago. Naturally, they don't want to cut it down to fit the town.

**SENATOR DANIEL**, of Virginia, seems to think that the copyright bill is a measure for the protection of parasites, and that the rights of the author have been neglected. Authors thoroughly understand this fact, but they have to accept the bill as it passed the house or nothing.

**GOVERNOR HILL** will have to take the southern editors as he finds them—big-hearted, robust, impulsive and enthusiastic. They slam the door going and coming, and keep the kettle on in order that their friends may have something warm at all hours.

**THE WUGWUGS** cannot understand how it is that the silver men are more enthusiastic since Mr. Cleveland's letter than they were before. There are some facts that the mugwumps will not take the trouble to learn.

**THE THREAT** of the editor of The New York Evening Post to board gold if the free coinage bill passes has as yet created no alarm in financial circles.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

A son of Alphonse Daudet has married the granddaughter of Victor Hugo.

**THE CINCINNATI BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION** are being criticized by The Gazette for bad management. It seems that no little attention is given the business by directors, and loans are voted without sufficient investigation. There are points which all building and loan men will do well to heed. The best system, badly administered, is that amount to a nuisance.

**ON A FREE PASS.**  
Editor Underwood, of The Camilla Clarion, has made a number of improvements in his paper, and it is assuming a brighter appearance.

It is said that Freeman, of the bright Waycross Headlight, has ordered 10,000 tracts, which he will distribute among the people on The Headlight's annual excursion. He doubtless fears a railroad wreck at that time, and wants to prepare them in advance.

The Douglas Breeze is blowing very briskly this way, after an absence of several weeks. It is a neat and new paper.

The lay of the Augusta Chronicle "rhymes on our names" as follows:  
With Whitmore safely married,  
And Shaver heavenward set,  
We really think that this old world  
Will reach redemption yet.

The American Recorder is in favor of personal journalism. The Recorder says:  
Personal journalism is getting to be "the thing." It is no longer this paper or that, but Editor 60-and-so. And it is resulting in making better papers. The day is not far distant when the singular "we" will be used in articles instead of "our paper."

That is all very well. But there is one editor in Georgia who will not agree to it. He tried personal journalism on one occasion, and the next day the following announcement appeared in his paper:  
"We regret to say that no paper will be issued from this office next week. We are laid up for repairs."

Editor Shaver, of The Chattanooga News, is building a steamboat. It is stated on reliable information, that he prophesied the Chattanooga flood.

Hanson, of The Quinlan Press, is investing heavily in railroads. And the roads are not on paper, either.

The Ogilthorpe Echo and The Cedarstown Standard will soon be published in their own new buildings. But there will be no change in the price of subscription.

## UNTIL SATURDAY NOON

**THE RAILROADS CAN SHIFT CARS ACROSS WHITTHALL STREET.**

**The Crossing Ordinance Being Suspended Until Then—The Freight Blockade Attracts the Attention of the Council.**

The railroads have been given permission to use the tracks at Whitthall street, and Lord Street crossings until Saturday at 12 o'clock.

So if you have to wait at the crossings, remember that the good of the city causes this inconvenience.

Something must be done to aid the roads in raising the freight blockade. The railroads suffer from this, but they are by no means the only sufferers.

The city has complained of their inability to secure goods consigned to them and they were unable, therefore, to fill their orders. The block in the yards made the delivery of cars practically impossible, and the multitude of mud-placed unloading and hauling in wagons beyond the pale of possibility.

The worst crash has been in the Western and Atlantic yards. Last week they presented their condition to Mayor Hemphill who gave them a temporary permit to shift cars across the crossings in day time. The matter came up before the council yesterday afternoon, and after a good deal of discussion, the ordinance prohibiting such shifting was suspended until noon Saturday.

The matter came up on the petition of Alabama street merchants, who asked that the Western and Atlantic be given the right to use the proscribed tracks for a week or ten days. This was accompanied by a petition from the railroad company, and Mr. J. L. Dickey, general freight agent, was on hand to explain matters to the city fathers.

As soon as the petitions had been read, Mr. Woodward was on his feet to oppose their adoption.

"The law is a good one," he said, "and ought not to be tampered with. The fault in this case seems to be with the railroad which, since this new lease, doesn't seem to have enough cars. The road should be made to get the cars. The only way to make the roads respect this law is to enforce it at all times. This is the only protection the people have."

Mr. Rice talked in the same strain.

Mr. Dickey was then invited to explain the situation. He said that if anybody could devise any other means to secure the relief the company needed, he would gladly accept it. As it has been, the company was absolutely unable to make delivery of goods, and the merchants suffered. In reply to a question, Mr. Dickey said that if the company were allowed to shift cars in day time for a week, the trouble would, in his opinion, be at an end.

Mr. Rice agreed with Mr. Woodward and Mr. Woodward agreed with Mr. Woodward.

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went to the bottom of the river. It may have been sunk there during the late war, or they may have been there ever since. Charles C. Jones' account of the attack upon Savannah, then held by the British, by the French and American forces, in 1790 mentions that several British vessels were captured and sunk in the river, both below and above the city. Those rusty old round shot may have been of British manufacture, intended to aid in subduing the refractory colonists.

Carrollton Times: Friends of the public schools should use their influence to free the public from the petty despotism and extortion to which it is subjected by schools. If a man move into a new city, although he may bring a cart-load of school books, in good repair up to date, the chances are he will have to buy new books and buy new all round. Not only so, but he must buy new all round. Not only so, but he must buy new all round. Not only so, but he must buy new all round.

—One after another the Georgia counties are falling into line, and many experiments in tobacco growing will be made this year. It has been successfully grown in Thomas and Decatur counties, where the results are encouraging.

—Hon. J. W. Wilson, of Ellerbe, Harris county, alliance lecturer for the fourth congressional district, will lecture to the alliance of Coweta county on Saturday, February 21st, at 11 o'clock a. m.

—Thirty-six cases have been reported for the coming term of Coweta superior court, eight of which are divorce cases.

—The Franklin News says that Dukeville has been discontinued as a postoffice. The mail carrier will not object, but the citizens of that enterprising community will be pained to some inconvenience.

—The trains passing Elberton are either remarkably slow, or the horses in that section are remarkably fast. The Elberton Star says that a citizen, having a letter to mail, failed to reach the train in time, whereupon a young man saddled his horse, took the letter, and sped after the train, overtaking it in a short time and posting the letter.

—The Waycross Reporter tells the following amusing story on a citizen of that town:  
"Dick Cannon had a remarkable experience while passing a graveyard in Wayne county. He was in company with a buxom country lass on a dark night, when suddenly a spook appeared upon the scene, emerging from the city of the dead. The girl shrieked bravely for a while and then, like a checkerboard, as he made his way home, half a mile distant. The ghost proved to be a rival of the colonel, and carried the girl safely to her home, where afterward they married. The colonel was invited, but did not attend."

**ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.**

**\$3,284 Must Be Raised Before the Exposition is Assured.**

Well, things are brightening up somewhat. And if \$3,284 can be obtained in two days more, why the exposition is assured. If not, the project will have to be laid on the shelf until next year. Remember, the books will be closed up tomorrow evening.

Over \$500 were obtained yesterday, the subscribers being as follows:  
Atlanta Gas Light Co. \$100  
Gate City Gas Light Co. \$100  
Constitution Job Mfg. Co. \$50  
Office \$50  
Gate City National National hotel \$50  
Bank \$50  
D. A. Kilian \$50  
J. A. Orme \$50  
Malcom Johnson \$50  
Black & McIntosh \$50  
E. A. Swain \$50  
Total \$516

**General of the Army.**

From The New York Herald.  
With the death of Sherman this title completely disappears from our military system.

It has been held by three men only. It was created in 1866 by act of congress and conferred upon Grant. Sherman then succeeded Grant as lieutenant general, and when the latter took his seat as president in March, 1880, the former became general of the army.

In 1884 Sherman was put on the retired list with the title which he held to the time of his death. In the active service the office by provision of law became vacant and the title extinct, Sheridan being commander of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

In 1888, just before Sheridan's death, the rank of lieutenant general was abolished and that of general revived, with the understanding that Sheridan should be made general, and the express provision that the title should continue only during his life.

Since that time the head of the army has been a major general.

**Cleveland and Colnago.**  
It is very much more than probable that they are right who say that by his outspoken utterance in respect to free coinage Mr. Cleveland has lost any chance he may have had for the nomination in 1892.

Of the states to which he was indebted for his nomination and election in 1884, the majority undoubtedly favor the free coinage of silver. As public opinion in those states now stands affected toward that question no man opposed to free coinage could receive a majority vote in a nominating convention of the democratic party, to say nothing of the two-thirds vote which the party precedent requires. Unless there should be some marked change in public opinion on the subject, which nobody anticipates—Mr. Cleveland has indeed waived his claim to a nomination.

**The Man vs. The Party.**  
He is against free silver, and is to that extent out of sympathy with the majority of his party and the tactics of both parties. Will this frank declaration from the ex-president help or hurt his chances for nomination? That is a question. Which is more important, Cleveland or free silver?

**Sherman and Johnston.**  
From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
The death of General Sherman leaves General Joe Johnston the largest surviving figure of the civil war—the only one, in fact, of all the really great captains on either side.

**And the Public Groans.**  
From The American, Ga. Times.  
When the friends of a young girl who can recite "Curfew" and like pieces in a "hair-graying" may advise her to go on the stage the devil just stands around and feels happy.

**Out of Season.**  
Merritt—Did your sister get any valentines?  
Little Johnnie—Oh, no, sir. She is a summer girl.

**Out of the Race.**  
From The Wheeling Intelligencer.  
In fact, it looks as if Mr. Cleveland already considers himself out of the race.

**PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.**  
FROM THE REV. JOHN B. GOUGH PRIDE, A Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, seems to be a champion of the bicycle. He takes a long spin into the country twice a week on a machine given to him as a Christmas present by his congregation and he thinks he preaches all the better for the exercise.

**JOHN S.**—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is one of the most popular as well as one of the most picturesque men in congress. He is a man who has made a number of fortunes, and his knowledge of the ins and outs of silver legislation makes him one of the best-posted authorities in the senate on financial questions. One cause of the senator's wide popularity is his loyalty to his friends.

**BELORE.**—Dr. Bedore, our new consul to Amoy, China, climbed to the top of the great pyramid of Egypt on New Year's Day in company with his vice consul, Mr. Fales, and the train sent postal cards to that lofty station to their friends throughout the American republic. Our representatives expect to reach China before the close of the Harrison administration. But interests at Amoy, it may be remarked, are not suffering.

**HARRISON.**—Mr. Burton Harrison, the latest novel to win genuine favor with the public, is described as a pretty, youngish woman, very blonde, with a nice, high-bred air. She lives in a solemn Harrison place, where she has gathered together a quantity of heavy, carved old furniture and much antique silver that has a respectable Virginia pedigree. Her maiden name was Constantine Cary, and her family is one of the oldest in Virginia.

**GEORGIA NEWS NOTES.**  
The mania among the negroes of Columbus for cutting the throats of their wives and sweethearts seems not to have died out, notwithstanding the example about to be made of a certain one of their number for a similar offense. It is a common thing now for negroes to threaten to cut their wives' throats. It seems to be a "fad" with some of them.

Contractor Johnson has the contract for removing the old wreck in the Savannah river. Recently about 200 pounds of dynamite were exploded upon the wreck, tearing it entirely to pieces. When the diver began to bring up the old water-soaked logs and other debris he was surprised to find a number of cannon balls lying around, of which he brought up about a dozen. They are six and twelve-pound round shot, apparently old. The length of time they have been under water has rusted and roughened them considerably. There is no information given to show how or when the vessel with these shotboard

## A MAMMOTH DEAL

**THE THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY AND THE STREET RAILROAD.**

**It Has Secured the Fulton County Line Probably the Atlanta Street Railroad Company—\$800,000 For the Lines.**

Here is the story of some big transactions in street railroad properties. The Thomson-Houston Company now own the Fulton County Street Railway.

Will probably own all the lines of Atlanta Street Railroad Company within the next few days.

That means One big system taking in the principal lines of the city; It means electricity on the lines of Atlanta or Union company.

The Fulton County line has practically passed from the control of the Thomson-Houston Company, which built it. The exact terms of arrangement between the electric company and the stockholders of the Fulton County Street Railway have not been given to the public, but it is understood the stockholders were to be paid the Thomson-Houston Company \$800,000 for the line.

That only half this amount was paid, and therefore the road never passed out of the hands of the company which built and equipped it. For some time past the company has been buying in the stock, and yesterday morning the statement was made that all the stock had been secured, and the company now owns the road.

The purchase of the Atlanta Company lines is not so certain.

For several days negotiations have been pending—this is acknowledged by all parties in interest.

Yesterday morning, so the story goes, an agreement was reached, and \$800,000 is to be the price paid for the magnificent property. Some of the stockholders in Atlanta company live in New York, some in the West. Until they are paid from the transaction cannot be closed.

Neither Judge Howard Palmer, representative of the Thomson-Houston company, nor any of the officers of the Atlanta Street Railway company will talk about the proposed sale.

"I have nothing to say," was Judge Palmer's reply to a question concerning the deal.

"But it is said the deal has been made, and that \$800,000 is the price agreed upon. As I said before, I have nothing to say, and the judge was as good as his word, and would say nothing further."

It is acknowledged, however, that the negotiations are pending, and that the deal will probably be settled within a few days.

If the Thomson-Houston company secures the property, electric lines will take the place of the mule lines at once. On the West End and Capitol Avenue lines the work of laying tracks for electric cars has been begun by the old company. President Thornton says the work of preparing for electricity will go ahead rapidly, but without any reference to the change of ownership.

**MR. ORCHARD WINS.**  
End of the Chess Tournament—Can Victor Hold the Championship?  
Mr. E. Orchard is now the chess champion of the south.

He has vanquished Professor A. F. Wurm, who has held that title for several years, and is fairly entitled to the championship.

The match between these gentlemen, which was begun two weeks ago, came to an end yesterday at noon, rather unexpectedly to the players themselves and to the large crowd of spectators.

The thirteenth game was begun Saturday morning, and play was adjourned after thirty moves. Professor Wurm had the opening and adopted his favorite debut, the "Ruy Lopez," which he usually plays with consummate mastery.

Mr. Orchard relied upon the form of defense which the great Steinitz recommends, beginning with pawn to queen's third. Early in the game, he overcame the disadvantage of the first move and equalized matters by a spirited advance of pawns on the king's side. Then the attack was suddenly transferred to his hands, and he presented it with such vigor and precision that his adversary was driven back.

At this juncture an adjourn







